

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery—BUFFALO BILL, and VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Begins at 5 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 285 Broadway—M. ESCOFFIER FROM SING SING, at 7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:20 P. M.NILES'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets—DAVEY CROCKETT, at 5 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Frank Mayo.LYCEUM THEATRE.
Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue—Grand Farina Folly, at 5 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner Thirtieth street—IDLEWILD, at 2 P. M.; closes at 4:30 P. M. ESCAPED FROM SING SING, at 5 P. M.; closes at 10:20 P. M.ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Fourteenth street and Irving place—Italian Opera—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX. Lima di Murska.DAILY FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway—CHARITY, at 5 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Ada Dyer, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Lewis.THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 54 Broadway—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 5 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.GERMAN THEATRE.
Fourteenth street, near Irving place—LOHENGELIN, at 5 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street—ZIP, at 7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and Thirtieth street—THE VETERAN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Jefferys Lewis.MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Washington street, near Fulton street, Brooklyn—THE FAIRY CIRCLE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Beecher streets—VAUDEVILLE and NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT, at 7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street—EILEEN OGE, at 5 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Florence.BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of Thirty-ninth street—JUMPY DUMPTY AT HOME, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. G. L. Fox.BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.
opposite City Hall, Brooklyn—A WOMAN'S WRONGS, at 5 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mrs. F. S. Chandler.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue—NEGRO MINSTREL, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.COLOSSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirty-ninth street—PARIS BY MOONLIGHT, at 1 P. M.; closes at 5 P. M. Same at 7 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, April 8, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be partly cloudy, with possibly, light rain.

THE LOSS AT SEA OF THE FRENCH STEAMER

EUROPE, as related in our despatches elsewhere, will strike upon the public ear with a painful impression that misfortunes do not come singly. Following so closely on the loss of the ill-starred Ville du Havre, belonging to the same company, this new disaster is, happily, relieved of at least one gloomy feature in the reported exception from loss of life.

ASHANTEE.—We are afraid our English friends do not exult over the triumph in Africa. The London Times cannot contemplate the burning of Commasie "with any satisfaction, as it affords the final proof of the gross error of involving ourselves in hostilities with semi-barbarous nations." There is nothing to rejoice over in "laying in ashes the homes of thousands of miserable people!"

THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADERS' SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the above society held yesterday it was reported that the decision on the proposal to make the duty on imported still wines uniformly forty cents per gallon and one dollar and fifty cents per case was probably unfavorable. It will be a great misfortune if anything is done in the way of increasing the duty on imported wines or even of keeping it up at the present high figure. In proportion as the duty is light so will good wines be in the market. The good of the people as well as mere revenue ought to be taken into consideration in the matter.

ALL ONE WAY.—The people of New York on the question of rapid transit. Nearly all the members of Assembly from this city presented petitions on Monday in favor of Mr. Eastman's bill. This is the strongest argument that could be used. If a vote were taken on the subject in the city the majority for Mr. Eastman's bill, or some similar measure, would be overwhelming. And why should not the people here decide this matter? They alone are the interested parties. It is simply outrageous for the country members to oppose the will and interests of the citizens of New York in a matter that concerns exclusively the citizens themselves.

SPRING FASHIONS.—The modistes, one and all, cry out against the unaccountable pranks of the clerk of the weather this season, and all their customers pour over the "probabilities" which each morning warn them against promenadeing Broadway, the avenue or the Park in the regulation spring suits. The result of the fickleness of the weather has been an unwonted delay in the regular exhibition of spring fashions at some of the leading houses in the city. Even Easter Sunday, which is generally regarded as a fitting occasion for the display of spring bonnets and suits, was characterized this year by a preponderance of the winter styles. A week or so may change the aspect of affairs in the domain of fashion, but at present there are few of those wonderful fabrics and bewildering styles ordered for spring to be seen on the fashionable promenades.

The Senate's Vote for Inflation.

[From the New York World of Yesterday.]

The extreme measure of inflation yet proposed was carried yesterday in the Senate of the United States by a vote of twenty-nine yeas to twenty-four nays.

To every man in the nation or out of it who knows what this fact means the bare statement of it is more moving than any words of ours about it could be. It means that the Senators have deliberately dishonored the name of the nation which they represented in what were once its chief places of dignity. They have told their countrymen and all the world that the paper promises of the United States to pay the creditors of the United States will remain forever, so far as any act of theirs goes, unfulfilled paper promises to pay. Nay, more; they say by their votes that they will not merely refuse their help to redeem the promises already made, but that they will put aloft forty-four millions more of paper promises to pay gold dollars, trusting that the public faith they have broken will be accepted again by the public creditors in the hope that future Senators will be wiser and honest than themselves.

We say they have done this thing deliberately. In the months of debate since this swindler's trick was first proposed in the Senate, from the floor of the Senate itself, from the best informed among the newspapers, from the farthest sighted among bankers and men of business, has come the warning and the proof that inflation meant repudiation and ruin, and that every step taken by the present Congress towards inflation or the making of fresh false promises in behalf of the nation made more toilsome and more remote the steps of any future Congress towards redemption or the keeping of the promises already made.

To say that Morton and Merrimon and the rest did not know this is to charge them not merely with intellectual unfitness to be Senators, but with intellectual unfitness to be at large. We know not whether to be glad or sorry that Schurz and Thurman and the rest were in the Senate to confute what in an Indiana groggery before the crusade of the women might have been considered to be sophistry, but what, by even much brains as are to be found in an Indiana groggery in an unmodulated state, would be perceived to be sheer and palpable nonsense. One thing those confutations made certain—that the Senators who yesterday dishonored the nation dishonored it deliberately. They were "sinners against light." It was shown them over and over, so plainly that he must have been a transcendent fool who failed to see it, and a transcendently impudent demagogue who pretended that he failed to see it, that every step towards inflation was a step towards repudiation and the abyss of national dishonor—very literally a step "leading down to hell." It was shown them over and over again that the project which entailed or went towards entailing these consequences, which to every thoughtful and patriotic American are, in strictness of speech, awful consequences, had absolutely no compensating advantages to honest men. It was shown that by a process as sure as the result of gravitation the new issue they have authorized of inconvertible, and for aught this Congress or men like its members will ever do towards redeeming them, of irredeemable, promises to pay will find their way whither preceding issues have found theirs, and become the counters of a gambler's game. In the grim satire which was the last of Mr. Schurz's many protests, vigorous and vain, against the dishonor which Mr. Schurz might have been pardoned for not feeling so keenly as a native born American, the futility of this measure for its ostensible purpose was as plainly set forth as the terrible effectiveness of it for ends which no man can say that he regards as desirable ends without proclaiming himself a traitor and a scoundrel. It is an insult to the intelligence of the Senators who voted for the measure to say that they did not know the futility of it for those purposes. They were simply overborne by the loud, ignorant clamor of their constituents at their doors, and they gave up the honor of the nation, so far as it was in their keeping, and the interests of every American man engaged in an honest industry, in deference to that clamor. We care not whether these cowardly demagogues were democrats or republicans. If the democratic party cannot survive without the sacrifice of all the principles and all the sentiments which it exists to embody and contend for, the democratic party had better die. It will never do the work it was founded and ordained to do until it is purged of the taint brought upon it by the votes yesterday of the six recreants—Bogy, Goldthwaite, Johnston, McCreery, Merrimon and Norwood—who put themselves and who tried to put it upon the record in favor of national dishonor.

This is no time to pick phrases. The arguments are all in and the verdict is given. The only thing left is to make up the record. Time, and that a short time, will show, so that no Morton nor Merrimon can gain say it, what the result of the vote in the Senate is. When that time comes we do not mean to be found with those guides of the people whom the very men who now bless them will be cursing. And he who is not with us on this transcendent issue must be against us.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.—In a recent meeting of Parliament Lord George Hamilton gave some interesting statistics about the famine in India. According to the official calculation the Viceroy of India is of the opinion that there will be about three millions of persons who will require relief. The Viceroy proposes also to establish a complete system of irrigation for the purpose of preventing similar calamities in the future. It would be interesting to know how much English civilization has done to destroy that very system of irrigation which would have prevented famine now, as it did in the ancient times under the dominion of the old Indian monarchs. The time was when the southern plains of Spain, notably in Estramadura, were fertile and prosperous. This was when the barbarian Moors were masters of the country. The results of Spanish rule are the destruction of the old irrigation canals and the relapse of the country into barrenness and decay. Has England done the same to India?

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.—England is about to pay the bill for the reception of the Shah last summer. The account has gone into the House of Commons, and the whole bill will be about eighty thousand dollars.

Shall the National Honor or the Republican Party Go Down?

"Belshazzar's grave is made!"

In a great emergency the republican party has been found lamentably wanting, and this never happened in our country to any party but power consequently passed into other hands; for the people will not be parted with on the great facts of freedom, and it is freedom finally that is in this financial issue. He has very poor eyes for political facts who does not see in the present attitude of the republican party, rotten with its relations to jobbery and money corruption, the repetition of the attitude of the democratic party fifteen years ago, when it was rotten with its relations to the slaveholding interest. With the people it matters little in the result whether the name be republican or democrat or whether the power into whose hands they are betrayed be a slave oligarchy or a jobbery oligarchy—the fact is the same, and this they will feel, and this they never forgive. For a generation men saw the coming of the conflict between free and slave labor; but when the hour came and they saw the issue face to face with them it was found that the party which nominally was the people's party, which had the people's confidence and support, was sold out to the people's enemies; was so tied up and complicated with all sorts of corrupt compromises that it could not or would not move hand or foot in the people's cause, and the people arose and swept it away. Similarly the people have been face to face with another danger, and again they have relied upon a popular party, pledged to the popular interest and kept in power solely because it was believed to have this interest at heart, and still with the old result.

Since the end of the war it has been clear there was a money danger before us and a money conflict. Gold and silver, or some representative of these for which gold and silver can be readily obtained, constitutes the money of the people. It is the only money with which they are safe—the only money in which they can ever understand with any certainty how much they earn or how much they own. It is the only money that guarantees the full protection of the law to their rights and their property, for with paper money a quarter, a half or the whole of a man's farm or his produce or his labor is confiscated by processes terribly real in their results, but so impalpable in their operations that the law, the guarantees of constitutions and bills of rights afford no protection against them. But the war compelled us to give up that money, and the people gave it up with the distinct understanding that they did so to save the country. No fact of less moment than the national danger could be weighed in the balance against it. With the war safely over, however, the people hoped to be able to clear away its most dangerous consequence—our irredeemable paper—which is the chosen money of the classes that prey upon the people, and in the presence of which the people are never safe in their property or their rights. For the support of their cause in this conflict the people relied upon the republican party, as the people before relied upon the democratic party; but again the party that had popular confidence has betrayed it and has suffered its pledge to be controlled, not by duty or by the pledges upon which it received power, but by its corrupt affiliations with jobbery and with all sorts of robbers, single and combined, who flourish in conditions that lead to national degradation. Never was a political point clearer. On a measure vital to the material safety of the people as against speculators and jobbers, involving popular prosperity and honesty, and touching most nearly the honor and solvency of the nation, the republican party has betrayed the people and declared itself the champion of their enemies. Its moral dominion is, therefore, inevitably gone. Its grave is made, and to tumble it in and cover it over will be the short process of one national canvass.

Twenty-two republican Senators voted for the Inflation bill, and five assented to its principles though absent. These twenty-seven republicans had the alliance of eight democrats, all from Southern States. Indeed, it is a significant circumstance for the reflective that this measure, which tends deliberately to dishonor the victor in the recent war, owes the greater part of its force to votes from States lying within the limits of the late Southern Confederacy. Out of thirty-six votes for our dishonor the Confederacy has the grim satisfaction of casting nineteen, or one more than half. In this calculation we count the Senators who paired in favor of inflation as well as the votes actually recorded. It is not just now obvious to a financial vision how the nation is to retrace the steps taken on this bill, and if it cannot be retraced within the limits of a national bankruptcy that shall wipe out all our scores what does it mean? It means simply and unmistakably the repudiation of the national debt—the refusal to discharge the obligations incurred in carrying on the war. Such a course would place the national debt side by side with the Confederate debt, and to bring about such a result the State of Virginia casts in the United States Senate two votes, North Carolina casts two votes, South Carolina casts two votes, Arkansas casts two votes, Georgia casts two votes, Alabama casts two votes, and Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Florida, Missouri and West Virginia cast each one vote. Throughout the war the Confederacy never hurt us so badly—never delivered so severe a blow. No wonder that Senator Sumner contemplated prospectively with "amazement and anxiety" the result these votes have brought about. No wonder that the old gentleman up at Albany, memorable for his wish to have the enemies of the country summarily dealt with "on the spot," fulminates an opinion against this act of perfidy. With the Southern States six Western States cast both their votes. These are Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Iowa and Illinois. This result is, no doubt, due to the pressure of speculative schemers whose projects are in the West and to the general ignorance on financial subjects of the men who cast these votes. Only two votes are cast from the East—one by Simon Cameron and one by Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island. In Washington and in the Senate it seems to be justly regarded that this vote has wrecked the party that had the power to de-

feat it; and this observation Senator Sargent had the moral courage to make in his place. Senator Conding is also honorably distinguished for a firm protest at the last moment against the measure. Perhaps the men who cast the nineteen Southern votes would be as little dissatisfied at the ruin of the party upon whose shoulders they have helped place the burden of responsibility for this infamous measure as at the full fruition of its possible effect upon the national credit.

Exactly what the country has to say to this legislation we hear from Connecticut, where the republican party was most unmistakably thrown overboard on the very day on which this vote was cast. In a little State where a change of political opinion against the dominant party might be indicated by a small vote the vote is overwhelmingly against that party. Every branch of the government is put in the hands of the opposition, and by a majority so definite as to make the expression of popular disgust with republican rule unmistakably emphatic. Republicans have made a job of the reconstruction of the Southern States; have conducted that great political process in alliance with thieves of every stripe and with a view not to the safe return of those States to power, but only to the enriching of wretches dependent upon party favor, caring not for the national but only for the personal and plundering part of the problem; and now the republicans of the West are openly allied with the enemies of the country from the South in a policy that leads by no devious or hidden way to national dishonor. It is not strange, therefore, that the people of staunch old Connecticut, the upholders of freedom and honesty in all emergencies, whether called democrats or republicans, should record at the polls their vigorous protest against the party in power. On the two problems of reconstruction and the finances, the only two issues since the war, that party has betrayed both liberty and honor, and the people will bear with it no longer. Every other State will follow in the way indicated by New Hampshire and Connecticut; and General Grant, "bound by his word against every scheme and device of repudiation and dishonor," should note before he signs the Inflation bill equally the source and character of the votes by which it was carried in the Senate and the temper of the people whose honor is pledged for the national solvency.

THE NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL OF CUBA.

General Concha, who made considerable reputation by the suppression of the Lopez rebellion, has again assumed the reins of power in Cuba. He comes, as did his predecessors, to wipe out and wholly exterminate the insurrection, but we doubt very much that he will succeed. The task before him now is much more difficult than his former experience would lead him to judge. The rebels have been hardened by well nigh six years' constant fighting, and are not likely to dissolve before the paper manifestos of even so terrible a person as General Concha. If the Madrid government were wise they would send out agents to treat with the insurgents for the sale of the island while it has a salable value. Unfortunately, the people at Madrid are not likely to take this view, and we shall see Concha fail as his predecessors have failed, until the moment arrives when Spain, thoroughly exhausted, finally lets her hold of the Pearl of the Antilles, which she has spent so much blood and treasure to retain in her imperial crown.

THE LABOR QUESTION.—The irrepressible

conflict between labor and capital will go on. The master mechanics of the city are discontented with the Eight Hour law, and have resolved not to employ any man who will not work ten hours a day. The workingmen on their part seem resolved to maintain the advantage they have gained, and so we are threatened with paralyzation of business just at the moment every one is looking forward to the opening of the spring trade. The argument of the master mechanics is that the eight hour system exerts a demoralizing influence on the men, and is driving trade from the city. The way they propose to remedy the evil is, however, much more likely to damage than to serve the interests of the city. Can no other means be found to settle differences than the ever-recurring strike and lockout, which cause only suffering and misery, without securing any constant result to the contending parties? A spirit of conciliation and a little generous thoughtfulness on both sides might prevent these conflicts. Friendly arbitration could accomplish more than harsh dealing and selfishness.

NAPOLEONISM AGAIN.—The refusal of Prince

Jerome Napoleon to take part in the Chislehurst demonstration is still a subject of comment in the French and English press. A mysterious communication now appears, from the Prince evidently, which says:—"It is perfectly true that Prince Napoleon places the claims of France higher than the pretensions of any dynasty, whether it be legitimist, Orleanist or imperialist; and it was for this reason that, uniting with those Frenchmen who sought his aid, he, in September last, protested against an attempt which, if it had succeeded, would have been attended with consequences equally lamentable to those which would result if Chislehurst counsels had force." People will be curious to know the character of this "attempt." Most likely a landing at Boulogne with a tame eagle on a pole and the young Prince Imperial in the Napoleonic costume. Plainly Prince Jerome will take part in no such adventures. And as he has taken a hotel in the magnificent quarter of the Park Monceau he probably intends to be a private prince in Paris rather than an imperial prince in the cold exile of the Jura valleys of Switzerland.

GRAIN RECEIVERS.—The necessity of estab-

lishing grain receivers in this city has been long felt, and yesterday a meeting was held at the Produce Exchange to take into consideration the best means of facilitating the receipt and delivery of grain. The opinion seemed to be general that the Chicago system of elevators would not suit New York, and that we must look to floating magazines and to a better regulation for the grading of wheat to cure the existing difficulty as to storage. The want of uniformity of system is at present one of the chief obstacles in the delivery and reception of freight.

Our Managing Editor.—The Public

Opinion of the Exchanges.

The Herald has always kept its relations with its country cousins, the exchanges, in a fresh and affectionate condition. We are far from approving the views of those of our lusty metropolitan contemporaries who look upon the country editor as a natural but necessary evil, more especially as the Herald seems to be an inexhaustible topic to our cousins. Like the Schleswig-Holstein question, Napoleon III. and the illness of Prince Bismarck, there seems to be no end to the interest which it excites. We think it is Charles Lamb who tells the story of the London editor who, whenever topics failed him, wrote about the origin of the three balls over the pawnbroker's shop. In like manner our country cousins, when the general variety of topics becomes barren, when Bismarck recovers and peace is settled in Schleswig-Holstein and Napoleon III. is really dead, always fall back upon the Herald.

Something of this is due, perhaps, to the communications addressed to our rural cousins by a worthy and interesting class of gentlemen who are called "New York correspondents," and who earn, we fear, rather a precarious subsistence in "the gathering of news." The amount of information they convey, however, astonishes us. To be sure, this information is not always accurate and has sometimes a beery flavor. We find no fault on this account. If information must always be accurate what will become of our calling and the beautiful gift of imagination? Any plain man can tell a true story. It requires men of genius to tell stories that should be true—that amuse, if they do not instruct. We are constantly interested in these efforts of genius in regard to the Herald. Our revenues are known to all the world, and not only our revenues, but our expenditures. It would seem that the New York correspondents begin their duties by studying the Herald's ledgers. Their most agreeable duty is to take part in its administration. Our readers will never know the amount of labor thus saved to us. When we are in doubt what to do or whom to appoint we look into the "New York correspondence." We then know whom the neighboring taverns would appoint and the exact public opinion of the curbstones. But this information lacks unity and consistency. Take the case of that mysterious and bewildering shade, the "managing editor." Every few weeks we see floating through the air, like a summer evening light, this phantom of a "managing editor," whose business is to regulate, manage, tone, instruct, edify and improve the Herald—a kind of supernatural influence, like the Witch of Endor, or the ghost of Cæsar, or the apparition which warned Don Juan, or that most admirable dramatic critic and special correspondent, Mephistopheles. For the forty years of our existence he has been hovering over us, taking always a new name and a new shape.

It was only recently that he came to us as Mr. Kinsella, the zealous editor of the Eagle. We were, it seems, to be purchased for a million of dollars by Mr. Demas Barnes, the intrepid founder of the Brooklyn Argus, and Mr. Kinsella was to be the phantom influence behind Mr. Barnes. He was to be paid twenty thousand dollars a year—a beggarly sum, we confess, when we consider the variety, the gravity and the perplexing novelty of his duties. We are not surprised that Mr. Barnes carried his money to the Argus and that Mr. Kinsella preserves his talents to the Eagle. Mr. Kinsella had scarcely faded away when the phantom again came in the person of the philosophical and exhilarating editor of the Sun, Mr. Dana, who was to pursue rings and administrations with "the mysterious influence" of the Herald. Before the negotiations with Mr. Dana were concluded, however, it was suddenly discovered by a painstaking and truthful correspondent that Mr. Oakley Hall had for years been really managing the paper, showing an unusual capacity for labor by writing all of our editorial articles. We were not long permitted to enjoy the felicity of Mr. Hall's genius, on account of the arrival of Dr. George W. Hosmer. Dr. Hosmer is one of the best informed, most experienced and favorably known of our American journalists, long our agent in London, where he was the triumphant rival of the accomplished George W. Smalley, of the Tribune—a man of research and scholarship, a student of affairs at home and abroad. We have sent him for this reason to represent us in the Associated Press, where, in combination with Mr. George Jones and Mr. Erastus Brooks, he forms the Executive Committee. This is a position, we are happy to say, second to none in the country, for this committee moulds the opinion of the nation and virtually holds the thought of America in its hands. We have delegated our share of this vast and sacred power to Dr. Hosmer because of our friendship for the Associated Press and our desire that American public opinion should be wisely moulded. We do not know what changes the Doctor would have made in the Herald as managing editor, in addition to his duties in the Associated Press, for Mr. Douglas A. Leiven, long and favorably known as the scholarly editor of an evening contemporary, abruptly usurped his place. The correspondents did not apparently approve Mr. Leiven's administration, for with singular unanimity of purpose and perverseness of temper they suddenly supplanted him by Mr. Edward T. Flynn, who came in the welcome but surprising attitude of the author of the "Letters of Junius." We knew the fidelity and ability of Mr. Flynn, and were quite reconciled to being managed by him. We had scarcely enjoyed the advantage of his talents before it was discovered that Mr. Jennings, a distinguished English journalist, now sojourning here for the purpose of studying our country's institutions, had consented to assume control. This, however, was a burden that our friends saw we could not patiently bear, and with characteristic consideration they designated as his successor Mr. H. J. Hastings, the veteran of the evening press. Mr. Hastings, as a modest gentleman and not anxious for too grave responsibilities, was to be assisted by the serene intellect of Mr. J. M. Bundy and the intrepid radicalism of Mr. Parke Godwin. Mr. Godwin, however, was not to be long in his new duties, as his ultimate destiny was the editorship of a new religious daily which the correspondents were to found for us in London.

A Point for General Logan.

Our favorite Senator, John A. Logan, will thank us for calling his attention to the following communication, which we clip from a recent letter to the London Times:—

THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:—SIR—Can you charitably inform your readers whether there is any chance of the projected Exhibition at Philadelphia, where the holders of American "securities" will be able to exhibit to the world samples of their coupons which have been returned to them in lieu of such of their bonds or other American securities as are under the ban of "repudiation"? Your obedient servant,
INVESTOR.

As General Logan is said to favor the Centennial movement in Philadelphia, and, no doubt, has great influence with the sanguine gentlemen who are now controlling it we commend this suggestion to him. He should organize such a department and have a special appropriation in its behalf. There might be on exhibition a large supply of speeches in favor of "developing the country" and "relieving the poor." And as the eager traveller and student gazes down the gaudily illuminated roll of bonds and mortgages and daintily engraved coupons that have long been unpaid he can see one of the results of that breezy but incoherent statesmanship which insists upon a defiance of every law of truth and commercial success to please a false and misguided public opinion in the South and the West.

THE ROLL OF DISHONOR.

The following Senators have placed themselves on the record as supporters of a measure which the fathers of the country regarded as "the bane of nations, the ruin of commerce and the rebber of the poor!"—

WILLIAM B. ALLISON, of Iowa.
LOUIS V. BOGOT, of Missouri.
ARTHUR J. BOREMAN, of West Virginia.
WILLIAM G. BROWN, of Tennessee.
SIMON CAMERON, of Pennsylvania.
MATTHEW H. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin.
POWELL CLAYTON, of South Carolina.
SIMON B. CONOVER, of Florida.
STEPHEN W. DOISEY, of Arkansas.
THOMAS W. FERRY, of Michigan.
JOHN H. FORTSON, of Georgia.
GEORGE GOLDTHWAITE, of Alabama.
JAMES M. HARVEY, of Kansas.
PH. W. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska.
JOHN J. INGALLS, of Kansas.
JOHN W. JOHNSTON, of Virginia.
JOHN F. LEWIS, of Virginia.
JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois.
THOMAS C. MCCREERY, of Kentucky.
AUG. S. MERRIMON, of North Carolina.
JOHN H. MITCHELL, of Arkansas.
OLIVER P. MORTON, of Indiana.
THOMAS M. NORWOOD, of Georgia.
RICHARD J. OGDEN, of Illinois.
JOHN J. SPRAGUE, of North Carolina.
HENRY R. PEASE, of Mississippi.
DANIEL D. PRATT, of Indiana.
ALEXANDER RAMSEY, of Minnesota.
MATTHEW W. RANSOM, of North Carolina.
THOMAS J. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina.
GEORGE E. SPENCER, of Alabama.
WILLIAM L. SPRAGUE, of Nebraska.
THOMAS W. TIPTON, of Nebraska.
J. RODMAN WEST, of Louisiana.
WILLIAM W. WINDOM, of Wisconsin.
GEORGE G. WRIGHT, of Iowa.

THE FUNERAL OF JUDGE EDMONDS.

The obsequies of Judge John W. Edmonds, a gentleman whose death has only been equalled in the amount of interest it has excited by the death of James W. Gerard, were yesterday solemnized at the Episcopal church of St. George, in stayestant square, corner of Sixteenth street. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, an old and valued friend of the deceased, officiated and was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Peet. The services were according to the ritual of the English Church and a full choir sung the music which was rendered very finely, the acoustic principles of the building being excellent. The remains of the deceased were brought from his last residence to the church and were followed there by a very large number of relatives and friends. At the entrance the body was met by Dr. Tyng and Rev. Mr. Peet, and there was read "If I am resurrected and the life, and he who believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he rise again."

The remains were then taken up the main aisle, and the casket, a very handsome one, was placed on the lectern before the sanctuary. The church began rapidly to fill up until there were about 200 persons present of both sexes. Professor Williams presided at the organ, and was assisted by a double quartet. The pallbearers were, as appointed by the deceased in his will, the following named gentlemen:—Samuel J. Tilden, William Cassidwell, Thomas Allison, Judge Sutherland, Judge Morris, Judge Ames, J. Parker, L. J. Gosling, W. H. Fields, C. P. Shaw, W. H. Brownwell, C. H. Kitchell, S. J. Jeffile. The rector of St. George's, Rev. Dr. Tyng, read the lessons, and alluded in a most fitting and beautiful manner to the noble and generous character of his deceased friend. Dr. Tyng spoke at some length of the special commission, of which he had been a member, together with Judge Edmonds, to assist, clothe, feed and educate the freedmen at the island of Hilton Head. Dr. Tyng declared that he felt it to be an honor and a privilege to officiate, as he did, by the expressed wish of the deceased, at his obsequies. Some beautiful floral tributes to the memory of Judge Edmonds were scattered on the coffin and many persons in church were sobbing as the body passed out. At the door a lady relative of the deceased, in deep mourning, was seen to be in a fainting condition, and was carried out insensible to her carriage. The remains were taken to the foot of Leroy street, North River, where they were placed on board of the propeller Hudson, which is south of Albany about twenty-four miles.

AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

[From the London Daily Telegraph.]

The terms of the treaty concluded between Sir Garnet Wolseyley and the Ambassador of King Koffee Kalcabi, at Fommannah, on the 13th February, were, it now appears, given with sufficient accuracy in the telegram of the correspondent of the New York Herald, published a few days ago. Indeed, the correspondent would almost seem to have read Sir Garnet's despatches, as well as the draft of the treaty; and we must either suppose that gentleman to be on singular terms of intimacy with the British commander, or wonder very much how he contrived to hit off the points of both treaty and despatches so exactly.